The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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BRITISH 4TH CORPS FACES ANNIHILATION IN IMPHAL WAR AREA

Crack Japanese Units Close in On Remnants of 20th Division at Shibong

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UNDISCLOSED BASE ON INDO-BURMESE FRONT, April 8.—With the fall into Japanese hands of one enemy position after another along the Tammu-Palel Road, the 4th Corps of the British-Indian army in the Imphal Plains is now doomed.

Crack units of the Japanese Forces which have captured Tammu and More are now closing in on the remnants of the 20th Division at Shibong, 15 kilometers northwest of Tammu.

Other Japanese Units which cut off the retreat of one brigade belonging to the 23rd Division at Chamol, 25 kilometers north of Tammu pushed their drive eastward beginning from April 3 and are now violently machine-gunning the enemy force, 2,000 strong and equipped with more than 20 machine guns, many trench-mortars and more than ten tanks.

Enemy Beat Retreat

In anticipation of the Japanese drive along the Tammu-Palel Road, the enemy fortified Tammu and More, four kilometers north of Tammu, and constructed innumerable positions along the two parallel highways between More and Palel. However, when the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces began to advance southward with lightning speed from the Kabau Valley, the headquarters of the 20th Division immediately retreated to Palel leaving one brigade in the vicinity of Tammu and another belonging to the 23rd Division at Shibong.

The strength of the enemy position at More is revealed by the fact that the war trophies captured by the Japanese included 300,000 rifle bullets, 500,000 trench-mortar shells, 1,000 mines and large quantities of clothes and foodstuffs.

Thus, the enemy 4th corps which had planned to resist the Japanese attack at More by dint of its strong fortifications is now facing annihilation as its positions have been smashed by the Japanese one after another.

Bengal-Assam Line Menaced

The reduction of Kohima on the morning of April 6 by the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces has placed the Bengal-Assam Railway, the most important line of communication of the enemy in eastern India, under a grave menace.

The iron ring of encirclement round Imphal, the main citadel of the British forces in eastern India, is steadily being compressed by the Japanese-Indian Forces operating from three directions. A powerful unit which effected a surprise crossing of the Chindwin River at a point north of Homalin on March 15 and advanced in secret through the pathless Patkai Mountains toward the northwest suddenly on April 5, almost without any enemy resistance, appeared near Kohima on the Imphal-Dimapur Highway northwest of Imphal.

There, it encountered an enemy contingent and was engaged in a fierce battle for a day and a night. Crushing the resitance, it thrust into the streets of Kohima early on the morning of April 6 and completely occupied the important enemy supply base.

Kohima is located only 50 kilometers from Dimapur, an important point on the Bengal-Assam Railway. The occupation of Kohima by the Japanese has brought grave menace to enemy communication line. This, coupled with the progress of the advance on Imphal, has aggravated the critical situation of the enemy in the Indo-Burmese border campaign.

Imphal Drive Launched

On March 8, the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces commenced their offensive on the enemy positions on the Chin Hills and shattered in short order the 17th, 20th and 23rd Divisions and the 44th Mechanized Brigade of the Anglo-Indian 4th Corps. Thereafter, they pushed on toward Imphal and completely absorbed the enemy's energies in the Imphal front.

The powerful unit, which crossed the Chindwin River on March 15, advanced through jungle mountain areas 8,000 feet above sea-level where even the wildest beasts do not pass, constructing roads on the way. So steep and obstructed with

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Newly Appointed

Col. Cmero Principini
Italian Charge d'Affaires

ITALY STRENGTHENS TIE WITH JAPANESE

Principini Appointment Termed Starting Point for Re-establishment of Diplomatic Relations

Regarding the appointment of Colonel Omero Principini as the new Italian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, the Embassy of the Social Republic of Italy issued the following announcement on Saturday:

"The appointment of Colonel Omero Principini as Charge d'Affaires, is the starting point of the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Japanese Empire and the Social Republic of Italy as well as the answer to the necessity of consolidating the relations of an ever more tight collaboration between the two allied Governments at the present decisive phase of the common war.

"It also answers the purpose for the forces of Mussolini's Italy to better being in a position to take side with those of the valiant allied nations: Japan and Germany, also in the sector of Greater Oriental Asia, in full accordance with the spirit of practical collaboration which is essentially inspired to the triple principle: "war time, war life, war policy."

2 REICH FIGHTERS DOWN 10 SOVIET PLANES IN DUEL

Special

LISBON, April 9.—In the course of attack by Soviet battle-planes and fighters against a German convoy in the sector of Fisher Peninsula on Friday, two German Messerschmidt fighters shot down ten enemy aircrafts, it was announced on Saturday by well-informed quarters, according to a London report.

When the two German planes attacked the first wave of 12 battle-planes and 20 fighters, they succeeded in shooting down two battle-planes and three fighters. During the second attack, five more Soviet aircraft were shot down.

A top-sergeant hailing from Saar territory shot down six of these craft, bringing the number of enemy planes he has so far shot down up to 84.

MONGOLIA VERIFIES CHUNGKING ATTACK MADE IN DECEMBER

Government Issues Statement Chiang Troops Bombed and Machined-Gunned Villages

Special

HOHO, MENGCHIANG, April 8.—The Government of the Outer Mongolian Republic in a statement issued on the night of April 4, revealed the incident leading to the Chungking army's invasion of the Outer Mongolian border area last December, according to reports received here.

In a blunt refutation of Chungking's claim that such an invasion did not take place, the Outer Mongolian Government's statement confirmed the Soviet report that Chungking troops had bombed and machine-gunned villages inside the Outer Mongolian border.

It is recalled that the Central News Agency, official organ of the Chungking Government, on April 3, denied the report given out by the Tass News Agency on the previous day disclosing the unlawful crossing of the Outer Mongolian frontier by Chungking troops last December.

The statement of the Outer Mongolian Government revealed that in December last year, a number of Altai Cossacks took refuge in Outer Mongolia evacuating from the northwest and southwest sections of Sinkiang Province. These Altai Cossacks had been compelled to leave Sinkiang due to the confiscation of their long-held grazing land by the Sinkiang Government.

The Government of Outer Mongolia had permitted the Altai Cossacks to remain within its border area in accordance with international morality as well as the provision of Article 88 of the Constitution of the Outer Mongolian Republic. The authorities concerned had been given instructions to treat the Altai Cossacks accordingly.

The statement also revealed that the Chungking troops stationed in Sinkiang Province, in their pursuit of the Altai Cossacks, invaded the Outer Mongolian border and bombed and machine-gunned the Mongolian villages in the vicinity.

Mongolian forces successfully counter-attacked the invaders and repulsed them outside the border line, the statement said, adding that the Government of the Outer Mongolian Republic is determined to take more effective measures for the consolidation of its defenses in the southwestern border area.

ROBBING BRITISH PARCELS

Police Squads Guard Ports to Curb Looting of Gifts, Supplies

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Special police squads have been put to work in English ports to combat thieves and looters, Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary of the Office for War Transports, announced, it is reported by the News Chronicle.

Special attention is to be given to curb looting of gift parcels for war prisoners, of lifeboats and supplies for the armed forces. Senders of gift parcels are no longer advised to indicate the contents of the parcel on the wrappers, it also disclosed.

Enemy Command Panic-Stricken As Japanese Close in on Imphal

Mountbatten Fails to Report Occupation of Kohima; Nippon Units Said to Have Advanced 64 Kilometers Into India

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—The headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is reported as panic-stricken in anticipation of a general attack against Imphal by the Japanese Forces from the north, south and east, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here.

Lord Mountbatten, today, was only able to give the local war situation, declaring that the anti-Axis forces which were operating on a hilly section commanding the Imphal plains had repulsed the Japanese in one important sector and that the anti-Axis forces had readjusted their positions. He tried to hide the real situation which is gradually aggravating and he did not touch on anything about the occupation of Kohima by the Japanese Forces.

Worrying over the situation, well informed quarters in New Delhi pointed out that the Japanese Forces had already advanced 64 kilometers into Indian territory and that it is only 40 kilometers to the Bengal-Assam Railway from Kohima.

Warning Is Voiced

Special

LISBON, April 8.—The Manchester Guardian, an influential British newspaper today warned that Admiral Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, and General Claude Auchinleck, commander of British forces in India, are facing a "serious military problem" with Japanese forces "X X miles across the Indian frontier in mountainous, forested country where our defenses must depend mainly on roads."

The paper added, "Unfortunately, one road covering the Assam border leading from the Assam railway through Kohima to Imphal has been cut between these two places. Furthermore, the enemy infiltrated westward from the road estimated X X miles from the railway itself."

Emphasizing the danger of a Japanese thrust toward the Assam Railway, the Manchester Guardian said that if this line is broken by the Japanese, Lieutenant-General Stilwell's forces would not only be cut off from supplies but also work on the new road to China would have to be suspended.

The paper also complained that the people at home had been kept in the dark about the encirclement of the British division at Imphal.

Chungking Worry Seen

Domei

CANTON, April 8.—Admitting the grave war situation around Imphal, the Chungking radio broadcast as a delayed dispatch from the Imphal front, dated April 4, made the following report:

"The center of the battle has now gradually been shifted from the south to the north of Imphal. The Japanese Forces in the southern and southeastern sections have been taking up their positions at a point 70 kilometers from Imphal but the Japanese troops in the northern and northeastern sectors have reached a line on the Imphal plains after a careful move and are now pressing to a point 20 kilometers from the anti-Axis positions.

"If Imphal falls, these areas will fall into Japanese hands. The Kohima area, moreover, has been greatly menaced as a result of the Japanese advance and the Japanese troops appear to have already concentrated a large force on a mountain west of the Manipur Road."

EDEN IS RETAINING PRESENT POSITION

Remaining at Post for Time Being as No Change in Cabinet Planned

Special

LISBON, April 9.—"Anthony Eden will remain Foreign Secretary at any rate for the time being," the semi-official British news agency, Reuter, declared today, in announcing that Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the present time does not intend to reorganize his Government, according to a London dispatch.

This statement was issued by Reuter after it had only recently launched a rumor to the effect that Churchill intended to make some changes in the composition of his Cabinet.

Reuter said that in view of the importance of discussions going on at the moment between Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, and competent British Government quarters, and in view of the impending meeting of the Premiers of the Dominions, Churchill has decided not to part with Eden.

Leaders May Meet Again

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—London political circles regard the present visit of United States Assistant Secretary of State Edward Stettinius to London as a prelude to another meeting between Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and President Roosevelt, according to dispatches received here.

London and Washington are desirous of settling the internal problems existing between Great Britain and the United States first before meeting with Premier Stalin because separate moves by both states during the Teheran Conference proved unsuccessful. However, it is stressed in London that no response has yet come from Premier Stalin regarding the invitation given him by Churchill and Roosevelt.

Air Concessions Urged

Special

LISBON, April 9.—In order to gain complete understanding with the United States, Great Britain should make concessions regarding future Anglo-American civil aviation, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, declared today at a reception for Adolf Berle, American acting Secretary of State, now in London, according to a report from the Brit-

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CROATIAN LEADERS GIVEN DECORATIONS

Prime Minister, Foreign Chief Honored on Occasion of 3rd Foundation Anniversary

Special

AGRAM, April 9.—On the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the independent State of Croatia, Prime Minister Dr. Nikola Mantitsch and Foreign Minister Dr. Stiepo Perich were awarded the Great Order of the Crown Of King Zvonimir, according to a report from Agram.

Same decorations have also been awarded to Home Minister Dr. Mladen Lorkovitsch, ex-Foreign Minister Dr. Mile Budak and to the newly appointed envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister for Croatia in Berlin, Dr. Vladimir Koschak.

Builds Solid Foundation

The third anniversary of Croatian independence which falls today, is in various respects deeply significant, coming at a moment when the Eastern Front is presenting a most momentous phase and tension prevails over Hungary, Rumania and other nations of southeastern Europe, comments Domei.

The independent State of Croatia joined the Three-Power Treaty on June 15, 1941 and, while striving to put her own house in order, is cooperating earnestly with the Axis Powers for the construction of a new order in Europe.

Makes Rapid Strides

Her national foundations have been greatly consolidated in the three years that she has been at work to build herself up in every way. Some 85 per cent of her population is engaged in farming and the strong and healthy spirit of the soil is in her very national fabric.

The world-famous patriotism of the Japanese nation has sounded a responding chord in the patriotic hearts of the Croats and thus she has manifested a most friendly feeling toward Japan.

The Croats declared their independence at Agram on April 10, 1941, in accordance with their long-cherished wish and as a result of the armed suppression of the Jugoslavian rebellion by the Italo-German forces at the end of March of the same year. It had at first been planned that the Duke of Spoleto, of the Italian Royal House of Savoy, should be crowned King of Croatia

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THAI LEADER HAILS ADVANCE INTO INDIA BY AZAD HIND FAUJ

Mussolini Says Freedom Drive Has Great Bearing on Progress of World War

Domei

BANGKOK, April 8.—Congratulating the Indians on the entry of the Indian National Army into Indian territory, Prime Minister Field-Marshall Philbun Songkhram of Thailand dispatched a congratulatory message to Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, it was announced by the Propaganda Bureau of the Thai Government today:

The message follows:

"It is a matter for felicitation that the Indian National Army, under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose has set foot on Indian soil. Availing myself of this opportunity I should like to pay my deepest tribute to the Indian National Army on behalf of my countrymen. At the same time, I pray for further advance of the Army into Indian territory and for successful termination of the war for justice."

Hailed by Mongolia

Domei

BERLIN, April 8.—The vital importance of the entry of the Japanese Forces side-by-side with the Indian National Army into Indian territory was editorially clarified by Premier Benito Mussolini of the Social Republic of Italy, on April 4, according to reports from Rome.

The editorial had the following to say:

The fact that the Japanese Forces and the Indian troops under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, Commader-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, have crossed the Indo-Burmese border will have a great bearing on the progress of the current war and also heralds a new epoch in the history of the world. The liberation of India will not be realized either by the national movement within the country alone or by the Indian National Army. The cooperation of the Japanese Forces is an absolute prerequisite for the attainment of the aspiration of the Indian masses. The annihilation of the anti-Axis forces in the border area will hasten the liberation of India from British shackles.

Many Indian patriots have bled for the independence of India since 1857 when India rose in revolt against British rule, the editorial further commented. The non-resistance movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi has caused repercussions the world over, but has not solved the Indian problem. At this crucial juncture when the Japanese Forces have initiated an assault against the British oppressors, the Italians of the Social Republican regime are sincerely concerned over the further drive of the Indian National Army.

Japanese Air Forces Raid Kalat Airfield; Smash Enemy Plane

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 9.—Taking advantage of the moonlight, fighters and bombers of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma area carried out a reconnaissance flight at midnight of April 7 over an area where enemy air-transported units were reported to have been landed. The Japanese Army Air Units also surprise-raided the airfield at Kalat, northwest of Katha, and carried out a heavy bombing attack which caused tremendous damage. Prior to carrying out the raid, one enemy Douglas DC-3 plane which happened to make a landing there was subjected to heavy attack by the Japanese and destroyed. All of the raiding planes returned safely to their base.

JAPANESE ATTACK KWEILIN AIRFIELD

Blast Runway and Cause Fires To Break Out in 2 Places During Morning Raid

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 9.—Gallantly braving adverse weather conditions, air formations of the Imperial Japanese Army repeatedly carried out attacks on the enemy airfield, southwest of Kweilin at dawn of April 8.

Defying heavy anti-aircraft fire and the counter-attacking enemy planes, the Japanese raiders stormed over the airfield blasting the runway and causing fires to break out at two places. Other war results were not ascertained due to poor visibility.

One Japanese plane self-blasted itself in the attack and another failed to return.

1 Raider Downed

Domei

HANKOW, April 8.—A formation of the China-based American air force invaded Hankow at 10:25 p.m. yesterday but the raiders were immediately intercepted by the Japanese defense force, which shot down one enemy B-25.

AUSSIES' LOSSES IN MEN ARE HIGHER THAN BRITISH

Neary 75,000 Lost or Nearly One-Fifth of Total Casualties of United Kingdom

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Australian losses in men in comparison with those of the British are relatively high, according to the report of the Times correspondent in Canberra, a London dispatch disclosed.

The Australian losses nearly amount to 75,000 men, nearly one-fifth of the total losses of the United Kingdom.

Of all the members of the British Empire, with the exception of India, Australia has suffered the biggest losses. The number of dead, however, is higher than other British countries with the exception of its mother country.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 14 RAIDING AIRCRAFT IN S. PACIFIC SECTOR

Enemy Meets Stiff Opposition At Rabaul, Kavieng—Bomber Smashed at Hainan

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 9.—Imperial Japanese Forces biasted 14 enemy planes in the South Pacific area on Friday, when more than 200 enemy aircraft made unsuccessful raids on Kavieng and Rabaul.

Counter-attacking the combined formation of 213 enemy bombers and fighters that attempted to attack Rabaul on New Britain Island, the Japanese Units stationed there downed two enemy carrier-borne planes and damaged five others with furious anti-aircraft fire. Following a fierce battle, the Japanese defenders succeeded in repulsing all the others. Damage on our side was reported as extremely slight.

A combined formation of 56 enemy planes composed of TBF's and F4U's attacked our positions at Kavieng on New Ireland Island on the morning of April 7. The Japanese Units there promptly shot down seven TBF's and beat off all the rest. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Hainan Raid Smashed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 9.—Without suffering a single loss, fighter plane units of the Imperial Japanese Forces damaged one out of two B-25 bombers that attempted to attack Oryu on Hainan Island on the morning of April 8.

In the face of the violent Japanese counter-attack, the remaining enemy raider fled in confusion.

Enemy Offensive Hampered

The Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island, which inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy at Torokina, have contributed immeasurably to the total war strategy on our side by absorbing a vast enemy strength at a single point so that the Nimitz counter-offensive has suffered a severe restraint, comments Domei referring to the Imperial Headquarters communique of April 8.

The Japanese on that island, for fully a month since March 8, conducted daring and skilled attack after attack against the Americans, some one and a half divisions strong, entrenched behind strong semi-permanent fortifications, inflicting heavy damage upon the enemy but not without sustaining considerable losses on our side. The fighting, according to the same communique, is now in a state of deadlock, or "kosui jotai," a military term employed for the first time in an Imperial Headquarters communique and meaning that the attack has been suspended for strategic reasons.

Enemy Seeks More Aid

Once the Japanese, who had been keeping close watch on the movements of the Americans since their landing at Torokina in November last year, turned to the offensive on March 8 against the solidly-built enemy fortifications, the enemy in a panic sought reinforcements of aircraft from New Guinea and the Solomons bases and, having further, obtained aid from the Halsey fleet, began to offer stiff resistance by land, sea and air.

Crack units of the Japanese pressed closer and closer to the enemy lines, braving the rain of bombs from hundreds of enemy planes, bombardment from the guns of scores of warships lying off the island and cross-fire of the land artillery. At one time the Japanese succeeded in rendering the enemy airdrome useless, forcing him to transfer all the aircraft at Torokina to another base but the enemy since then has obtained fresh reinforcements of land troops. The Japanese have not abandoned the offensive but the fighting has entered a state of deadlock with the two sides confronting each other.

American Losses High

In the one month of fighting, it has been ascertained that the enemy has left about 4,000 dead on the field, the Japanese capturing or destroying large quantities of arms and gutting 600 of his pill-boxes. These brilliant results have not been obtained, however, without precious sacrifice on our side, 3,000 having been killed in action. These figures indicate the terrific fury with which the campaign has been con-

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Ace Army Pilot, Captain Nango, Meets Gallant Death in Aerial Duel at Wewak

By Arrangement with the Asahi

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH, April 5.—Following his elder brother, the late Lieutenant-Commander Mochibumi Nango, the ace Navy airman reputed as the "Richthofen" of Japan who died in action over Nanchang, Kiangsi Province last year, Captain Shigeo Nango of the Army Air Force met a gallant death on January 22 in an air battle fought at Wewak, New Guinea, against a large enemy formation consisting of 200 P-38 fighters and North-American B-25 bombers, it was disclosed recently by Lieutenant Yutaka Iwamura, comrade-in-arms of the late Captain Nango.

The Nango brothers are the sons of Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, Head of the Kodokan, a Judo Institute.

Recounting the air battle in which Captain Nango met a gallant death, Lieutenant Iwamura stated:

"It was a sunny day, with thin white clouds hanging over the mountain ranges in the vicinity of the Japanese base at Wewak. About 11 a.m., a huge formation of enemy fighter and bomber planes attacked the base. Japanese fighter planes took off and among them was the 'Havabusa' fighter manned by Captain Nango.

"The Captain used to fight spectacular air duels and was credited with large numbers of enemy machines shot down or damaged. Naturally, we who remained on the ground, had expected that another brilliant feat would be staged by the Captain.

"The Japanese planes, divided into groups and carried out daring assaults into the swarming P-38's. For some time, life-or-death struggles raged.

"After a long air battle, the enemy raiders were finally repulsed and our planes began to land on the airfield one by one. But, alas, Captain Nango's plane did not return.

"Holder of the record in the frequency of participating in air combats, the late Captain Nango was also a pilot of superb skill. In any air duel he ever engaged in, the late Captain used to pursue the enemy plane persistently till it had been shot down."

Japan Far From Defeat, Says Newsman, Reporting Advance Into Indian Terrain

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Obviously reflecting the very serious concern with which the Chungking officials are regarding the advance by the Japanese Forces into India, the New York Times correspondent at Chungking, in his dispatch to his paper stressed as follows:

"Despite nearly eight years of war in China and two years four months in the Pacific zone Japan is not vitally hurt and there are several things she might do yet to weaken us and strengthen her position in China."

The correspondent said that nearly two years after cutting the Burma Road the Japanese "are still strong enough to drive deeper into the United Nations' territory and threaten the slender feeder line for transport to China."

He added, "By this time we should be strong enough" to overwhelm the Japanese. However, the enterprise they are showing in Burma may be accepted a proof of the fact that Japan is not hurt vitally yet despite the preparations the United Nations have made and the fierce operations in the South Pacific."

Japan's reserve manpower is sufficient to enable her to put many troops on the field, the correspondent continued. He significantly added, "Not everyone agrees that even our main bases in China are secure. Some people in China are talking about defeating Japan in less than one year. Some think that the magic port that Nimitz has promised to open will be available within the year. But these great expectations are founded on bland hopes."

Pointing out that there are some people who think that "Burma will drop into our hands like a ripe plum," the correspondent emphatically warned, "Nothing has happened in this neck of the woods to suggest that Japan can be defeated by anything less than all-out war as fierce in intensity as the war in the South Pacific."

In this connection, the correspondent sounded a pessimistic note, saying that some of the authorities he spoke to had said that in their opinion "1948 is the earliest date at which victory can be hoped for."

Press Comments

Sunday, April 9

SOUTH AMERICA OPPOSES U.S. MENACE

ASAHI—Since the declaration by Argentina on January 26 last of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, the United States had been confident of establishing its control over all the states on the South American continents. But, what does the many political changes taking place in various countries of South and Central America since then imply? Beginning with the successful revolution by the younger officers of Argentina, the reformist officers corps of Paraguay has carried out an armed revolution, and the revolutionists of Salvador have occupied the capital of the country. Meanwhile, an attempted revolution has been detected in Columbia. Prior to the various incident stated above, an anti-government revolution had been carried out in Bolivia by the combined force of the soldiers and nationalists. In Peru also, an attempted revolution was brought to light. All these facts reveal that wide political unrest prevails all over South and Central America.

The revolutions and attempted revolutions are similar in the fact that they are clear manifestations of protest against military control by the United States. The direct causes of the revolutions were the shameful submission by their governments to the United States, the consequent loss of their independence in diplomacy, and the social unrest due to the economic pressure by the United States. The fact that the revolutionists of those countries are strongly demanding the dismissal of the pro-Anglo-American Cabinet ministers, leaders of political parties and other pro-Anglo-American elements in their countries discloses their strong displeasure with the Anglo-Americans.

The revolution in Argentina is especially significant, because it may be taken as an expression of their attempt to recover their independence in diplomacy and as a sign of their refusal of the request by Washington to declare war on the Axis Powers.

Meanwhile, the recent development in Argentina, Chile and Bolivia for the formation of a customs union among themselves is certainly noteworthy as manifestation of their wish to recover their economic independence. The strong measures taken by the United States against the nationalists in Argentina and Bolivia explain the present situation in South and Central America.

It is rather surprising that the anti-United States movements started all over South and Central America at the moment when the United States had apparently succeeded in establishing its control over the American continents, for those movements show how strong are the anti-United States feelings in those countries. But, to those who know something of the nature of the policy of the Washington Government towards various countries in South and Central America, the hostile movements in those countries are quite natural.

The United States, under the beautiful cloak of its "Good Neighbor principle" and "Common defense" has taken all possible measures to weaken the political parties of those countries so that it may interfere in their politics, while occupying places of strategic importance and securing the right to station its troops in such places at anytime. Moreover, in order to secure control over those countries, it has taken all possible measures to deprive them of immense quantities of war materials. In return for different privileges obtained from those countries, the United States has promised extension of various economic aids by virtue of the Lend-Lease Act and others. Up to the present, however, no practical aids have been extended to those countires, as clearly revealed in the trade balance.

The trade between those American countries and the United States for 1942 resulted in an export excess by the former amounting to $271,000,000. The trade balance for the first half of 1943 shows the export excess of those countries amounting to $209,000,000. This means that those South American states are supplying the United States with 60 per cent of all the war materials needed by the latter. In return, however, those country are obtaining nothing but some fuel, covering only 40 per cent of what they had been importing from the United States in peacetime. We can easily imagine the serious inflation, shortage of food and extensive social unrest due to the over-xport of all sorts of necessities to the United States.

The revolutionary activities of the nationalists in all countries in South and Central America are nothing but the expression of their revolt against the economic and political pressures by the United States. The internal conflicts in those countries and the consequent decay of their economic structure will be unavoidable as long as their governments submit to oppression by Washington.

The only way for those countries to prevent aggravation of social unrest and the consequent social revolution is to discontinue their submission to the United States and do their best to recover their independence.

CHUNGKING OVERSTEPS BOUNDS IN OUTER MONGOLIA

MAINICHI—The trouble between the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime which occurred over three months ago with Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang as the stage of the conflicts was suddenly brought to light recently, revealing new disputes between the parties concerned. This must be very strange to our readers. Then, what is the truth of the trouble in question.

It was at the beginning of this month that the affair in question was brought to light by the correspondent of the Tass News Agency stationed at Ulanbatur, capital of Outer Mongolia. The message said: "A unit of the Cossacks belonging to the Red Army, stationed in the southern part of Sinkiang Province, in accordance with the strong demand of the Sinkiang Provincial authorities, moved to Outer Mongolia and stayed there under the protection of the Outer Mongolian regime. However, in spite of the withdrawal of the Cossacks from Sinkiang, the Chinese troops invaded Mongolia in pursuit of the Cossacks and bombed them. Thereupon, the Outer Mongolian army fought and repulsed the Chinese troops."

Another message from Ulanbatur says: "The Sinkiang Provincial authorities tried to mobilize the natives of the Altai area toward the end of last year. Many of the people there entered Outer Mongolia, seeking protection of the Outer Mongolian authorities. Th Chungking troops, thereupon, invaded Outer Mongolia, carrying out air raids at the same time. . . ." According to the announcement by the Republic of Outer Mongolia, "Many Cossacks in the Altai Area, having been deprived of their permanent grazing rights there, entered Outer Mongolia. The Chungking troops, in pursuit of these Cossacks, invaded the country. . ."

The three reports coincide on the main points.

In this connection, the Chungking regime says: "It is true that an armed clash took place in Sinkiang Province. But, no Chungking troops crossed the boundary of Outer Mongolia to fire at any people there."

Since the Soviet Union authorities are giving some details of the armed clash in question, the Chungking regime should also announce the truth of the trouble instead of glossing over the matter by means of such a vague expression as "an armed clash."

Has Chungking done something which it cannot announce before the world? If so, we think that Chiang Kai-shek, having been egged on by America and Britain, danced a dance which the Soviet Union could neither admire nor appreciate. The above trouble eloquently shows that Chiang Kai-shek is an incorrigible simpleton.

But, why is it that the incident has been newly brought to light. Is the trouble in its first stage of development, instead of being a fact of the past?

Croatian Leaders Given Decorations

(Continued From Page 1)

and so turn the country into a kingdom but owing to subsequent circumstances, the Croats selected Dr. Ante Pavelitch, who had been a political refugee in Italy, as Head of State. Under his leadership the nation consolidated her foundations as a totalitarian republic.

Upon Croatian independence being proclaimed on April 10, 1941, Germany and Italy extended recognition to the new state on April 15 and Japan, on June 7. On June 15, the new republic joined the Three-Power Treaty, and on December 14 of the same year declared war on the United States and Britain as a member of the Axis.

Croatia, child of the Jugoslav-Grecian rebellion, is the first independent state to be fostered in Europe by Germany and Italy in the current war, and may be regarded as the first legitimate heir to the new order movement in Europe. Thus, it is of deep interest not only to Germany and Italy but also Japan, as exponents of a new world order, that this new State, born of the conflict for a new European order should achieve sound development and gain power and prosperity.

In fact, Croatia has shown a vigorous development becoming a rising nation and elder brother to Serbia, Montenegro or Albania which has declared independence in her wake.

Nippon Legation Created

The Japanese Government established a Legation at Agram on February 11 this year, and Charge d'Affaires Miura was accredited to Agram. Thus, the ties of friendship between the two countries have been strengthened more than ever.

Recently, Croatia with an area of 115,000 square kilometers and a population of 6,976,000, most courageously faced the most trying times since the founding of the new State and showed not a sign of flinching even when Italy under Badoglio surrendered in September of last year.

Now, Croatia, in close cooperation with the Germans, is successfully operating in punitive expeditions against the anti-German partisans in the former Jugoslavian territory and is mobilizing her rich agricultural resources toward increasing the figh ing strength of Germany. Such an attitude on the part of Croatia, together with the hearty cooperation being given by Manchoukuo, China, Burma and the Philippines to Japan, is considered a living proof of the new order being constructed throughout the world. Japan looks forward to the future rise of Croatia as an Axis Power with the rapid development of her abundant natural resources.

GIRAUD DEMOTION BARED BY BRITISH

Officially Revealed by News Agency; Rejection of Post Remains Open Question

Special

LISBON, April 9.—The previously hinted appointment of General Henri Giraud as "Inspector-General of the French Dissident Army and military adviser to the Algiers Committee" was confirmed when it was officially announced by a British news agency today, according to a London report.

After Friday's reports from Giraud's headquarters had stated that he was not yet prepared to accept such an appointment it remains an open question whether he has changed his mind or whether he will continue to reject this appointment.

Makes Strong Denial

Special

LISBON, April 8.—General Henri Giraud at a press conference today denied that he has resigned as commander-in-chief of the rebel French armies and challenged General Charles De Gaulle to remove him, according to anti-Axis reports from Algiers.

Meanwhile, De Gaullist circles said that the negotiations between De Gaulle and Giraud are continuing, with the likelihood of a definite decision being made soon.

The show-down arose from De Gaulle's efforts to relegate Giraud to an unimportant post of "Inspector-General of the armies" and to take over command of the so-called French National Committee of Liberation's land and sea forces himself.

Reports said that 65-year-old Giraud asserted that he would rather quit than be shelved and humiliated.

U.S. Solon Suggests Demilitarizing Rome To Save Yanks' Lives

Special

LISBON, April 9.—Demilitarization of Rome through a commission composed of anti-Axis and Axis representatives under the chairmanship of His Holiness Pope Pius XII was suggested today by Senator Styles Bridges, Republican from New Hampshire, according to a Washington dispatch. The letters sent by Senator Bridges to President Roosevelt significantly added that the suggestion might not only spare Rome from devastations of war but also "mean the saving of the lives of thousands of American soldiers."

WILLKIE SEEN WIELDING POWERFUL INFLUENCE

G.O.P. Candidate Who Drops Out of Presidential Race May Assist Democrats

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—Wendell Willkie presumably remains a political factor even though he has dropped out of the running of presidential candidacy, the New York correspondent of Dagens Nyheter, Swedish journal, reports.

The correspondent said that Willkie still has one hand free with which he could try to establish some kind of an equilibrium between the conservative and liberal tendencies in the Republican Party.

On the other hand, the reporter declared that Willkie could chose such tactics which would benefit him in the future, that is, to help the Democrats win and thus bring about a split in the Republican Party and assume leadership of the liberal wing. It would finally be possible he further stated that Willkie, who originally came from the Democratic Party, would after five years' separation return to his former Party.

No less clear to Washington quarters are the plans of Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who is, at present practically the only Republican candidate with a chance. The fact that Dewey has so far made no statement is interpreted by Washington quarters as meaning that he does not want to commit himself for the time being.

Nippon Units Blast 14 Raiding Aircraft In S. Pacific Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

ducted.

Besides the direct results secured by the Japanese on Bougainville Island, they have contributed enormously to the whole Pacific strategy by giving to this one small point in the vast Pacific such a large force of the enemy. A surprising volume of warships, aircraft and reinforcements were massed at or off Torokina since the Japanese began their offensive on that landing place of the enemy. The Pacific war situation for the past month or more has remained comparatively quiet largely owing to the fact that the Japanese on that lone island have kept Admiral Nimitz busy sending reinforcement in an incessant endeavor to defend that position. Thus, the contribution made by that courageous garrison merits estimation beyond the mere direct results it has obtained.

British 4th Corps Faces Annihilation In Imphal War Area

(Continued From Page 1)

trees and creepers was the way that the unit could proceed only eight kilometers a day or so. Thus, it took the enemy completely by surprise when it suddenly appeared in the neighborhood of Kohima. Putting the enemy to rout after a day and night's fighting, it succeeded in capturing the strategic point.

Once the Bengal-Assam Railway line is exposed to the irresistible Japanese attack, not only the Anglo-Indian forces in the Indo-Burmese border area north of the central sector, but the Stilwell forces now operating in the Fukawng area and the glider troops dropped on Katha and Monivin would also be cut off from supplies and the enemy project of opening a Ledo highway would be smashed at a blow.

It would similarly utterly frustrate the enemy plan of strengthening the important points on the Bengal-Assam Railway such as Tinsukia, Ledo and Digboi for the delivery of supplies to Chungking by air in order to develop the enemy's two-way counter-offensive on Japan from the continent and from the Pacific.

MANCHOUKUO GIVES FULL WAR SUPPORT

Observes 18th of Each Month As Air Defense Day; Pays Homage to Heroes Daily

Guided capably for more than eight years by 72-year-old Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui, Manchoukuo is today a perfect model for the peoples of East Asia in the midst of their struggle for their proper place and rights among the world of nations. Today's work is but the foundation to the joys of tomorrow, and unhampered by actual fighting on the battlefield the people of this country are giving full support to their East Asiatic brethren on the war fronts, according to a special Hsinking dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

The big steps made in the economic development of Manchoukuo are sufficiently well known and it is needless to go into detail here. A less publicized phase is the spirit with which these achievements have been and are still being made, and because this factor is just important as the actual accomplishments a general review of what is taking place here outside of working hours should be interesting as well as instructive.

The 18th of each month is "Air Defense Day," on which everyone dons a kind of uniform consisting of cap, trousers bound at the ankle and gloves. The womenfolk also have a sort of uniform which is a one-piece garment. Homes and offices are in a state of preparedness with buckets of water and sand as well as blackout-curtains ready. Everyone receives instruction in fighting fires, giving first aid and dealing with incendiary bombs. This air defense day may be extended to include every day because the people can be fully prepared only if ready for emergency any hour.

The place of women in these wartime duties is not neglected. Recently, the national broadcasting station sponsored a lecture by a Japanese official, who was in Germany in the spring of 1943. He described the work of German women in wartime, placing special emphasis on their strength of character, their will to make sacrifices and their close comradeship. The women of the Reich, he said, may be described today as "war veterans."

Every day at noon, work and traffic throughout Manchoukuo stop for two minutes. Loudspeakers are turned on and patriotic song is played, during which the people pay silent homage to the soldiers, killed and still at the front, as well as to the peasants who are responsible for the harvest. Even in the trains, the passengers observe this period of silence when the conductor announces the noon hour. Thus, every day the people of this country are brought into spiritual contact with the fighting front.

The general simplicity of life led here may be observed in the uniformity of dress and the absence of any form of luxury or extravagance. The most popular, and in many cases obligatory, dress is the "Concordia" uniform, worn alike by the highest State dignitaries, office employees, artisans and school-children. It is made from a greenish brown cloth and consists of a jacket with collar and trousers. With it is worn a service cap not unlike that worn by Japanese soldiers. By wearing the golden ceremonial cord around the neck, this dress becomes a formal attire. A five-colored tassel is worn at State functions and on other festive occasions, while a black and white one serves for memorial services. This uniform has obliterated the outward aspects of Manchoukuo's manifold races.

Everyone gets plenty of exercise and eats frugal but nourishing food. Guests at hotels and restaurants may choose from a variety of dishes but no meal may exceed four yuan per person. Big savings campaigns are started voluntarily and many are the warplanes which have been donated by the grateful people of Manchoukuo to their protectors.

It may be said that Manchoukuo concentrates on work and thereby contributes immensely toward final victory. Manchoukuo enters the third war-year knowing that harder work and further sacrifices are necessary, but with the certainty that ultimate victory will soon follow.

Active on Indo-Burma Front

Shown above are two members of the Intelligence Corps of the Azad Hind Fauj busily maintaining contact with headquarters. The gallantry of these soldiers of Free India in their advance side-by-side with the Japanese Forces into their homeland is now attracting world-wide attention. (Passed by the War Ministry)

POLISH ARMY STATIONED IN ENGLAND DESCRIBED

Officers Live in London Solely to Keep Up Social Standard; Each Has Own Office

Special

STOCKHOLM April 9.—Condition in the Polish army stationed in England was the subject of another letter addressed to the radical weekly, New Statesman and Nation, according to a report received here.

The letter, which was written by a Polish soldier, said that the Polish army had been established in London obviously for the purpose of allowing Polish officers to lead a life in keeping with the social standard. He declared that the formation of a Polish group of 65, for instance, is composed as follows: two captains, three lieutenants, 19 sub-officers, 31 non-commissioned officers and 10 privates.

The work of colonels and majors, the writer stated, chiefly consisted in issuing orders and counter-orders. He also disclosed that every officer has his own office. The writer furthermore stated that the conditions in the Polish army are about the same as the Spanish army during its last years of Monarchy.

FRANCE PLANS LABOR DAY

Demonstrations Slated on April 30 in All Large Cities

Special

PARIS, April 9.—Labor Day this year in France will be celebrated under a new catch-word as evident from the announcement of Marcel Deat, Minister of Labor, who stated that "more than ever Labor Day must be celebrated this year, and above all, French labor which contributes toward the defense of Europe and toward the establishment of New Europe". He has thus put the European idea into the center of Labor Day celebration for the year 1944.

The announcement of the Ministry of Labor decreed, in preparation of celebrations, that on Sunday, April 30, demonstrations are to be held in all the big cities throughout the country.

Eden Is Retaining Present Position

(Continued From Page 1)

ish capital.

British concessions were urged in the course of discussions between the British and the United States governments, with acting Secretary of State Berle, representing the American Government.

Lord Beaverbrook said in his speech that Great Britain would gladly make concessions in order to gain accord with her friends and allies. In reply, Berle declared that concessions should be made by all parties.

The discussions between the two governments were only of a preliminary nature and are believed to be in preparation for a general conference of all the allies on the question of civil aviation.

Air Conference Decided

Special

LISBON, April 9.—The "International Civil Aviation Conference" to solve numerous unclarified problems which have arisen among the anti-Axis nations will be held in the very near future, according to London reports. Lord Privy Seal Lord Beaverbrook stated that representatives of the American and British governments in the course of their preliminary discussions agreed to hold such a conference in the near future and to invite the "Soviet Union as well as other Governments." The date of the conference has not yet been fixed, and it is not certain whether the Soviet Government wishes to take part in the talks.

GERMAN WAR EXPENSES GIVEN BY FINANCE CHIEF

Covered by Taxation, Contributions From Occupied Areas, Raised by Credit

Special

BERLIN, April 9.—More than 50 per cent of Germany's war expenditures in the course of the last four and a half years were covered by taxation while other current state revenues were made up by contributions from occupied territories and raised by credit. Reich Finance Minister Count Schwerin von Krosigk stated yesterday evening in a radio broadcast disclosing the manner in which Germany is financing the war.

Since 1939, Germany has been applying a method of "noiseless" financing of war and not issuing war loans as during the First World War, the Finance Minister declared.

He also dispersed any worries of the greatness of the Reich's indebtedness by stating that firstly, the increase of public debts was countered by the decline of private indebtedness; secondly, Germany's indebtedness was greatly compensated by gaining access to large territories in the East and West, and thirdly, the Reich's debts in fact are debts of the German people redeemable to themselves. After this war, he asserted, this debt will be paid back slowly from taxation revenues by reviving private enterprises and partly it will be consolidated on long terms.

The German Government has not printed banknotes excessively, although, he said, the circulation of banknotes has tripled since the war broke out but he assured the German people that there was no cause for worry.

Trapped British Troops Monopolize Food Dropped by Planes While Negroes Starve

By K. ONUMA
Of the Military Press Corps

KALADAN FRONT, SOUTHERN INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 6.—Putting an end to the last hopes of the enemy 81st Division largely composed of Negroes from West Africa, the Japanese Forces have cornered the remnants of this enemy division in the valley between the Kaladan and Bhee Rivers.

Attacked from three sides by the Japanese, the survivors of this division have been driven into two vast nets set by the Japanese north of Kaladan. Since the Anglo-Indian Army on the central Indo-Burmese border is in no position to send assistance to the 81st Division, the doomed remnants have been left to their fate.

Though food was dropped to them by plane from time to time, none has reached the mouths of the Negros for days. The few British survivors of the 81st Division have monopolized whatever food succeeded in reaching them. Thus, suffering horribly from hunger and terrified by the ferocity of the Japanese, the Negroes, on the verge of madness, are actually turning their guns against their British superiors and shooting them dead.

Despite the fact that the enemy began to resort to jungle warfare with hopes of improving its position after the defeat in the Akyab campaign last spring, the enemy has been unable to check the advance of the Japanese. Thus, the enemy counter-offensive on the southern Indo-Burmese border has ended in the Kaladan tragedy.

Enemy Intelligence Unit of 200 Troops, Operating in Burma, Captured and Shot

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

BASE ON BURMA FRONT, April 7.—More than 200 troops forming an enemy intelligence unit under the direction of a Major Sigrem were captured by Japanese units on March 14 and shot to death.

This intelligence unit which had its base in the jungles southeast of Toungoo, Burma, was formed shortly before the fall of Rangoon. Among its many activities was the ferreting out of information about conditions within Japanese barracks in Burma and Yunnan Province and in locating and investigating into the strength of Japanese airfields. It was also active in attempting to disturb peace and order in the surrounding regions and in collecting all information the use of which may be disadvantageous to Japan.

Sigrem, who was entrusted with the training of this intelligence unit, completed his task by the spring of 1942. On several occasions after the summer of 1943 this unit was supplied with wireless apparatus, ammunition, etc. brought by plane from Calcutta. With the radio equipment supplied them, Sigrem and his men were able to send information to their headquarters in Calcutta. The accuracy of the information they sent mattered little to them.

Since their base was situated in the jungles which afforded them some protection, these men were not heavily armed. For weapons of defense they had about 30 light machine-guns, some revolvers and hunting-guns.

The capture of Sigrem and his Intelligence unit and the death in action of Major-General Charles Wingate had a most depressing effect upon the enemy. Such losses on the enemy side helped to insure the safety of the Japanese lines of communication and hastened the plans for the advance into eastern India.

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U.S. LOSING POWER IN SOUTH AMERICA

Growing Nationalist Movement Tends to Break Away From American Control

South American countries are in the grip of a growing nationalist enthusiasm and there is a tendency for them to turn against the United States which stands in the way of their development, comments Domei.

Domei states:

At the moment Bolivia is in the forefront of the nationalist movement despite the fact that America is trying hard to prevail upon her to adopt an attitude more in keeping with American policy. The leaders of Bolivia, however, have made up their minds not to bow to the United States but, on the contrary, are strengthening the revolutionary regime directly against the wishes of America.

For her sympathetic attitude toward Bolivia, Argentina incurred the displeasure of America and, for a time, was compelled to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis countries. In the meantime, however, the nationalist movement within Argentina spread and March 10 saw the creation of a revolutionary regime under General Edelmiro Farrell with the support of the younger soldiers.

British Reluctant

Seeing that a situation unfavorable to her was developing in Argentina, America, in concert with Britain, subjected the South American Republic to all kinds of pressure but Britain was reluctant to go too far in her policy toward Argentina with the consequence that the American plan failed to bear fruit.

American pride suffered a severe setback and even Sumner Welles, former U.S. Undersecretary of State, declared openly that the U.S. policy toward South America had gone off the track. The other Republics of South America, however, rejoiced to see the failure of American policy in Argentina due to the constant pressure exerted upon them by the United States in an effort to bring them under her control.

Bolivia and Chile were courageous enough to recognize the revolutionary regime in Argentina. Paraguay and Uruguay adopted an attitude which practically amounted to recognition. The effect of all this was to put America into a frame of mind where she began to entertain a genuine fear that if the situation was not remedied, an anti-American bloc of nations centering around Argentina would be formed.

Recent information indicates that younger soldiers in Paraguay with strong nationalist tendencies have induced their President, General Higino Moringo, to formally recognize the revolutionary regime in Argentina and to dismiss Cabinet members with pro-British and pro-American leanings.

Paraguay Is U.S. Worry

There is considerable speculation as to what the United States will do concerning the situation in Paraguay which is obviously unfavorable to American interests. She will no doubt think twice before taking the extreme course of applying military pressure against Paraguay although, on the other hand, if left unchecked, there is no telling where the rising tide of anti-Americanism sweeping South America will end.

When South American nations unite against the United States the American idea of world domination will have fallen to pieces and for this America will have nobody to thank but herself.

South American nations certainly have no love for the United States and the only reason why they seem to do her bidding is because they are, to a certain extent, dependent upon her for various materials but even this power of the United States over Latin America is bound to diminish as time goes on and resources within U.S. become exhausted. When this stage is reached the United States will no longer be able to exercise control over South American countries who will be free to form governments of their own choosing and free to adopt policies according to their own ideas.

East Asia Round-Up

Police School Opens
Domei

BANJERMASIN, April 9.—Under the policy of increasing the native personnel of the police force, the authorities in South Borneo will open a training station for policemen here from April 15.

Drive Against Tuberculosis
Domei

HSINKING, April 9.—Manchoukuo will wage war against tuberculosis of the lungs at an early date with the actual direction of the campaign to be supervised by a committee made up of officials and civilian leaders.

P.I. Observes Easter
Special

MANILA, April 9.—Church bells which have been silent since Holy Thursday rang out again yesterday morning throughout the Philippines joyously heralding the resurrection of Christ as all Christians observed the beginning of Easter.

Teaching Judo, Fencing
Domei

MACASSAR, April 9.—Two judo and fencing halls will shortly be opened here by the Physical Training Department of the Association for Service in the Construction of Celebes. The halls will be opened to both Japanese residents and native inhabitants. The instruction in judo will be given by Kotaro Hara of the fifth grade and that in fencing by Yoshimoto Morita of the same grade.

Donates Mosquito Nets
Domei

MANILA, April 9.—President Jose P. Laurel has sent 2,000 pieces of mosquito nets to Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, for distribution among the troops of the Indian National Army. The gift was accompanied by a letter from the President expressing his desire to see Mr. Bose visit Manila again.

Indian Recruits Parade
Special

PENANG, April 9.—In observance of the Indian Liberation Week, recruits of the Indian National Army marched along Penang's principal streets on April 7 before they assembled at the meeting ground to hear a stirring speech delivered by Saravan Amuttu of the Ceylon Department of the Indian Independence League.

District Chiefs Train
Special

DJAKARTA, April 9.—District chiefs numbering 177, who were selected from all parts of the island are now undergoing intensive training here at the third district chief training class which opened for three weeks from April 6 to complete courses in Japanese history, Oriental history and Japanese language so that they may well be qualified as leaders of their respective districts.

Feting Bataan's Surrender
Special

BAGUIO, April 9.—The second anniversary of the Fall of Bataan on April 11 will be celebrated here with a musical program at the City Park Auditorium.

Horse Festival Set
Special

BAGUIO, April 9.—A Horse Festival will be held here on April 12 in concert with the nationwide observance of Horse Protection Day under the auspices of the local branch of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Methodists Hold Rally
Special

BAGUIO, April 9.—More than 400 young Methodists of Pangasinan held a three-day rally in Dagupan recently to pledge all-out cooperation with the Government. Bishop D. D. Alejandro, first Filipino bishop of the Methodist Church in the Philippines, was the guest speaker.

Making Kendo Equipment
Special

SHONAN, April 9.—Hundreds of Chinese women are today engaged in turning out equipment for kendo, Japanese fencing. Protective masks, helmets, body-guards, shoulder pads and thick leather gloves are all mass-produced by these women and sent to members of the Japanese Forces. Men workers are mainly engaged in making wooden guns used as weapon for bayonet fencing.

CHURCHILL DELAYS 2ND FRONT ACTION

Costly Non-Activity Gives Soviet Time to Gain Edge Over U.S., Britain

By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, April 5.—All indications point to the fact that Prime Minister Churchill is purposely delaying the formation of the second front as he is waiting for the next Soviet move.

In January this year, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, declared that the enemy's preparations for the Europe invasion were nearly completed. This was Minister Goebbels' method of letting the enemy know that Germany was fully prepared.

That the anti-Axis invasion plans were completed toward the end of February at the latest was not only pointed out by the German press but was also recognized by the neutrals. Furthermore, reports from the Anglo-American camp directly and indirectly admitted this fact.

However, these predictions have been proved untrue.

The Soviet military operations in the Balkans seemed to have brought about an ideal condition for the anti-Axis in the way of waging a two-front battle against the Reich, but at the same the Soviet moves caused grave misgivings in the Anglo-American camp. Talk of a Soviet menace was heard in responsible Anglo-U.S. quarters and it was deemed necessary to rush the plans for the second front. But, at this juncture, there arose two conflicting opinions, one demanding the further postponement of the invasion, and the other urging the speedy launching of the operation.

The main difficulty facing the Anglo-American forces lies in the solid German defense in the west. They will not be able to break through this bastion unless the war situation turns unfavorable for the Reich and, for this to happen, the Soviets must make a decisive advance or the British and Americans must continue their costly airraids on Germany for a long time to come.

However, a prolonged Anglo-American air offensive would also have the effect of giving Premier Joseph Stalin time to strengthen the Soviet position in the Balkans which Churchill and Roosevelt fear greatly. Thus, the United States and Britain are in a dilemma, and are beginning to wonder just how far political considerations should be allowed to influence military operations.

The Soviet knows this and this explains the reason why it is no longer urgently demanding the immediate setting up of the second front.

Meanwhile, Britain has been thrust into a very thorny position because of the official German declaration to the effect that it would be to Germany's big advantage to have the enemy start their invasion operations.

Churchill has waited for a long time to act, and he is expected to wait longer until the preparatory work of the air forces is finished. But the truth of the matter is that he will continue to postpone action until he can no longer afford to do so without sacrificing Britain's strategic position to the Soviet Union who is extremely active in the Balkans.

In considering Churchill's policy, all indications point to the fact that the anti-Axis invasion of Western Europe will be delayed longer than expected. However, the operation may be started this coming summer.

DISSENSION IS RIFE IN ANTI-AXIS RANKS

Whites Maltreat Colored Troops; British, Americans Despise Each Other

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—Colored soldiers of the British West African regiments are being whipped for certain offenses, it was confirmed by Arthur Henderson, Financial Secretary of the British War Office, before the House of Commons, according to the News Chronicle London dispatch. Henderson gave no statistics as to the frequency of application of this kind of punishment but admitted that whipping was not applied to British troops.

The ever-increasing antagonism and dissension among the anti-Axis forces was revealed by 13 enemy airmen including an American glider pilot, Sub-Lieutenant R., 25, a British engineer, Lieutenant T., 32, and 11 others who surrendered to the Japanese Forces on March 25, it is reported from an undisclosed base in Burma to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

On the night of March 5 an enemy D-C-3 pulling several gliders, left Assam Province. As it headed for northern Burma, the cord binding it to the other gliders broke. Therefore, the crew was forced to land at a place 80 kilometers west of Katha.

While roaming the jungles, a Eurasian of British-Burmese parentage, M.A., who was a member of the crew, suddenly awoke to his Asiatic consciousness. Persuading Sub-Lieutenant R., who held a grudge against the British to likewise give up arms, he successfully brought the party to the Japanese position.

Attesting to the lack of unity among the enemy forces, the following remarks were made by Sub-Lieutenant R., Lieutenant T., and the Eurasian youth:

M.A. who was born in Moulmein, Burma, said: "We were transporting food supply to northern Burma when we made a forced landing. As soon as the food supply became low, the British forced us to search for food. When we succeeded in obtaining some rice, they refused to share it with the others.

"When we heard about the entry of the Japanese Forces into the Imphal Plains, we decided to give up arms. Continually maintaining a haughty attitude, the British are forever vaunting the fact that they are playing a leading part in the Burma Campaign."

Sub-Lieutenant R., a native of California, U.S.A., contemptuously criticized the British, saying: "I have a flying record of more than 2,000 hours as a D-C-3 pilot. Since I really did not know for what purpose we were fighting, I came to doubt our war objectives.

"The British are always jealous of the Americans, because the latter are better paid and are better supplied with daily necessities. Never in my life have I come across such selfish and conceited people as the British soldiers."

Lieutenant T., who was born in India, remarked: "I am a veteran officer, having fought on the Burma front from the time Rangoon was occupied by the Japanese. The Americans are rude and insolent, having no respect for the British officers.

"On the contrary, they are always boasting that they are the saviours of the British. I have no regrets now, for I have done my duty from the very outset of the war. I feel indignant, however, about the fact that the Indian air force is now being commanded by inexperienced American youths."

GREEKS MAKING NO CHANGE

Exiled Regime Sticking to Ex-Premier Tsouderos

Special

LISBON, April 9.—The exiled Greek Government after a lengthy discussion has decided to continue its affairs under the direction of former Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos until the present crisis has been solved, it was announced on Saturday in Cairo.

According to a communique issued by the exiled regime, the reshuffle ment of the new Government was under discussion all last week but without results.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA
(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

PART VI:
DONGAME, THE DULL TORTOISE

"When Tani disappear, seek him in the Happoen Gardens or the Sankokan Hall, the Memorial Museum, and you will find him there."

He so frequented the Happoen Gardens and the Library Sankokan, that such gossip rapidly spread in the division. The Sankokan Hall, that is, Togo Memorial Hall of the Naval College Museum was formerly found within the Cadet Building. The present neo-classical stone structure of the Museum, comparable to the Naval Museum at Tokyo in elegance, was built about the time Masato entered the College. It is said that such well-equipped museum can be found neither at Dartmouth, England, nor at Annapolis, America.

Masato saw that the instructors used to make a respectful salute when they passed before this Memorial Hall.

The Museum was filled with the blood-stained clothes of the war-dead, marble slabs on which were inscribed the names of those graduates who had given their lives to their country, autographs of the late Commander Hirose and Lieutenant Sakuma, historical material of the marines, tactics and data which bespoke of the honor and tradition of the Imperial Navy.

Masato gradually realized where the eyes of the instructors were fixed when they saluted. They were all fixed upon the late Fleet-Admiral Togo's room. One can go there by ascending the central staircase in the front entrance; the room is situated just ahead. In the center of the room is placed the bust of the late Fleet-Admiral Togo and nearby is placed his full-length portrait. Now the greatest elder of Masato's native land to whose grave Masato once carried soil with his friends, was looking down on him with a solemn but benevolent countenance.

Masato stayed in the room for quite a while whenever he entered it, because he always felt something very solemn which penetrated into his soul. It seemed to Masato that that something which he had been looking for was crystallized into one gem and enshrined here.

"Fleet-Admiral Togo embodied the tradition and spirit of the Imperial Navy throughout his life. His words and deeds were full of the Naval Spirit. There were many unsurpassedly brave admirals and great, wise commanders in our navy. However, one who embodied all the ideals of the navy was Admiral Togo, and Admiral Togo alone. He was a symbol of our navy indeed. He was an absolute standard of the naval officer. We must learn from him."

So the instructor told them when they, as new cadets, visited the Sankokan Hall for the first time—and the feeling Masato felt at that time was wont to carry him toward the Hall again and again.

Masato used to look minutely at the portrait of Admiral Togo when the latter was young and handsome, his many decorations and his notebooks on physics orderly written in English during his stay in England. But by and by Masato could not be satisfied with only looking at them. During his "leave" on Sundays he used to sit in the Sankokan Library, and read "The Full Biography of Fleet-Admiral Togo."

Masato knew Admiral Togo's determined character not only by the Koshyogo Incident and the "T strategy" of the Battle of Tsushima, but also by his composure upon receipt of the news of the sinking of "Hatsuse" and "Yashima." He was so careful that he held training even on the day following the battle of Tsushima. His silence, modesty and simplicity—all were the conditions of a great ideal naval officer which Masato could imagine. Masato never realized that the late Fleet-Admiral was so great a man.

"I wish to learn his way of living, but. . ."

The cadet in the "non-treaty period" never expected to live to reach the rank of a Fleet-Admiral.

Hastily begotten knowledge was absolutely taboo here in this college.

Masato was well aware of it, but he was very much surprised to see the naval band coming from Kure in order to teach the freshmen "Etajima Kenji no uta," "Song of the Etajima Stalwarts."

When it was time for naval songs after dinner, the evening sky of early summer and the lawns in the playground were seen clearly and the white uniforms of the band were relieved against them.

First of all, the musical performance alone was repeated again and again. Then a singer showed them the right way to sing both rhythmically and spiritually. They were never allowed merely to raise their voices as is the custom in the higher schools.

"On the ocean, surging waves break and scatter,"

Thus began the first passage of the lyric. But singing was Masato's weakness since childhood. Therefore he was very much troubled as he could not sing any musical note freely. But here in this college no one was allowed to take it lightly merely because it was singing, so he raised his voice, disregarding what others thought.

"Lo! under the Flower proudly blooming,

"In the Occident lurks grief and sorrow.

"Look back the Ocean Pacific,

"The sky of the Orient the dark cloud overeast.

"Who can protect our fatherland

"If we not study hard now?"

Masato loved the last stanza best. Whenever he sang that stanza something vigorous gushed out in his mind in spite of himself. This poem was written by a cadet on the 50th anniversary of the founding of this college in the 8th year of Taisho, 1919. We are struck by the fact that twenty years ago such a recognition and resolution had already been made.

As Masato was absorbed in singing for the first time since his birth, progress was conspicuous; therefore he never forgot the right way of singing after practising the college songs led by the upper-class men without a band. But he strangely mistook one point in the verse; he was wont to sing "if we not rise now" instead of "If we not study hard now."

"If we not rise now," this sentence came to his mind whenever he visited the Happoen Shrine or on the occasion of the lowering of the naval ensign.

"No, not 'rise' but 'study'!"

Thus he soon recalled but about as soon forgot.

The merry fifteen minutes' interval just before going to bed now came to an end and the trumpet was heard; soon the cadets fell asleep, while Masato put his hands on his chest and prayed. "If we not rise now. . ."

Thus singing in which he was very weak, was conquered with some difficulty, but as for swimming he could not make much progress. Consequently Masato was found in the redcap group which was out of "Classes." During the summer term swimming was practised in the morning gymnastics hours. Wrestling, too, was actively exercised in this term. Wrestling and swimming were not "sports" but "training" here in this college and they affected their college credit.

Masato wanted some rank in swimming by all means. One day he heard from a cadet No. 3 that the test for promotion was diving. Since then he practised diving alone patiently. Not only on a daily routine in the morning but also at the voluntary practice-time he dived again and again. His white chest became red, striking the water, and yet he repeated it. In action, it was just contrary to that famous "Mr. Frog" that stimulated Ono-no-Dofu (895-965) and led him to be a great scholar, but in spirit it was just the same with the respectable "Mr. Frog."

"Rude, but patient fellow."

The instructor in swimming who saw Masato practise, thus commented to a cadet No. 1 standing nearby.

"He belongs to my division and is a fellow of great tenacity in anything."

"But his posture is not good. He looks like a tortoise falling into a pond; that's why he strikes the water with his chest."

"May I give him a hint?"

"No, leave him alone. Presently he will get somewhere by himself; anyway perseverance will surely lead him somewhere."

His distinctive traits gradually attracted the attention of the people around. His smallness and fair complexion and smiling eyes were not exactly befitting a naval officer; moreover the fact that he never frequented to the canteen made others think of him a money-lover rather than a naval officer. Therefore he was likely to be despised by other cadets, but his egregious perseverance gradually made others see him in new light.

It is because there is no college where they value "perseverance" more than in this college. That Commander Hirose, when he was a cadet in this college, climbed Mt. Furutaka 300 times, is recalled by every cadet with every respect.

Masato's perseverance, however, was not Heaven's gift. Of course, since his childhood he had an unyielding trait, but on the other hand he well knew that he himself has also partaken of the "blow hot, blow cold" tendency of Kagoshima-men. As he was not at all persevering by nature, he made every effort to be persevering. Therefore his perseverance was rather unnatural and so he was apt to be too serious and earnest.

He had self-confidence in wrestling and Judo, but not in Kendo. So he displayed his perseverance; he never shrank though severely struck; on the contrary, he charged desperately.

"Tani, you are too stubborn!"

His opponent used to get angry in the end.

(To Be Continued)

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS NOW HAVE RIVAL SET

Two Boys and Three Girls Born In Argentina Last Year Said To Be Perfectly Healthy

Special

LISBON, April 6.—The famous Canadian Dionne quintuplets, who are celebrating their tenth birthday soon, appear to have an authentic set of rivals in Argentina. A Buenos Aires dispatch revealed that Dr. Jose Alejandro Beruti, head of the obstretical department of the University of Buenos Aires and first recognized authority to report on the birth by Senora Franco Diligenti on July 15 last year of quintuplets—two boys and three girls—said that the skepticism which greeted the first newspaper announcement of the birth was apparently unwarranted by data he had uncovered. Beruti declared that an examination showed that all the Diligenti children were perfectly healthy.

Meanwhile, a New York dispatch revealed that considerable public interest was being aroused in the United States and Canada in connection with the approaching tenth birthday of the Dionne quintuplets because state guardianship over the children will probably cease as a result of a law passed by the state of Ontario. Owing to the unusual advantages given them by the state, such as special medical care, education and so on, the bank accounts of the quintuplets today total several hundred thousand dollars and their annual income is about $50,000. The greatest part of this income is derived from firms such as soap and toy manufacturers, who use the pictures of the five girls in their advertisements.

Foe's Incendiary Bomb Used as Bath Fuel; Shirt Made From Captured U.S. Parachute

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 3.—Incendiary bombs dropped wantonly by the American air force are being used as fuel for heating their bath by the Japanese Forces now fighting in the Burma area, while the parachutes by which the American airmen descend, are being utilized for the making of shirts and handkerchiefs.

With innumerable incendiary bombs being dropped by the enemy bombers each time they appear overhead, the Japanese Forces are being saved the trouble of gathering wood for heating their bath. One bomb is sufficient to heat a drumful of water.

Whenever enemy fighter planes meet the Japanese in aerial duels, two or three of the enemy airmen descend by parachutes only to be taken prisoner immediately upon landing. Their parachutes are then used by the Japanese Forces in the making of shirts and handkerchiefs.

Not only is the enemy providing the Japanese with bath fuel, shirts, and handkerchiefs, but he is also unknowingly presenting them with gifts of canned beef and biscuits. In anticipation of attacks by the Japanese Air Units, the enemy transport planes which are actively engaged in the supplying of foodstuffs to their glider-borne troops, frequently drop their loads aimlessly.

One of the Japanese soldiers responsible for the preparing of meals, remarked: "We would much rather have presents of canned beef and biscuits than combs, but sometimes the enemy drops foodstuff quite unknown to us!" Thus muttering he looked up as though waiting for the regular round of enemy aircraft.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1944

Croatia's Independence

Three years ago today, Croatia attained the proud status of a free and independent nation. This anniversary day is naturally a day of rejoicing for the people of this now happy land, a rejoicing in which the peoples of all the friendly nations sincerely join. Japan, united with Croatia in the conduct of the present joint war against common enemies, extends heartiest felicitations to this comrade in arms, who, although geographically far away, is at one with her in mutual adherence to the same enlightened world ideals.

The circumstances of Croatia's attainment of independence and her position with respect to the present war indicate that her anniversary day today is of significance not only to her and her allies but to the entire world. For they indicate the ideal for which Japan and her Axis partners are fighting, the ideal which will establish a New World Order of justice and opportunity for the entire world.

Since the arbitrary incorporation of Croatia into the artificially-created state of Jugoslavia as the aftermath of the last World War, the Croat minority had suffered chronic oppression at the hands of the Serb majority. Racially, religiously, and culturally, the Croats were subjected to the treatment meted out to so many minority groups by the domineering elements which were so unnaturally set up in power by the iniquitous post-war arrangements which characterized the last wholesale settlement of the affairs of Europe by the clique of Great Powers that then dominated the world. To be sure, the agreement of August, 1939, which provided for Croat autonomy within the Jugoslav state in all matters except communications, foreign affairs, and national defense, effected a partial amelioration of the unhappy fortune of the Croats, but their lot was still far from satisfactory.

The coming of the present war with its advancement of Germany's program for a New Order in Europe, however, brought new hope to Croatia. Attracted by Germany's plan for a new and better Europe, Jugoslavia in March of 1941, like her neighbors, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Slovakia, associated herself with the Axis. But subversive elements among the Serb majority, unduly controlled by Anglo-American influence, staged a coup d'etat and not only forced the country to break off with the Axis but abjectly made their country a tool of British machinations. How disastrously Jugoslavia fared as the result is now a matter of history.

The Croats, however, wisely refused to follow the rest of the Jugoslav nation, and when the German forces entered Agram on April 10, 1941, immediately established their own independent government. This independent government of Croatia, formally recognized by Germany and Italy on April 15, 1941, joined the Axis on June 15 of that year, and on December 15, 1941 declared war upon the United States and Britain to associate herself with Japan in the joint war against the common enemies. Since then, peace and order have been progressively established, economic development has been pushed despite the war, recognition has been obtained from fifteen nations, and Croatia has entered into a new era of hope and promise.

Croatia thus stands as a symbol of freedom and untrammelled opportunity which is inherent in the very nature of the New Order, a symbol of emancipation from oppression and rectification of injustice which are made possible by the might of the Axis Powers, a symbol of the better world which will become universal with the eventual complete victory of the Axis. The contrast between independent Croatia and the continued bloody turmoil in the portion of Jugoslavia which allowed itself to become the plaything of the Anglo-American schemers makes clearer than ever the significance of this symbol.

So in congratulating Croatia on this anniversary day, her friends also pay tribute to the world aim of her allies of the Axis who are carrying on the fight for the New World Order of which emancipated Croatia is but a single though significant harbinger.

Not Wanted—Wendell Willkie

Without a doubt Wendell Willkie implicitly believed himself to be the No. 1 man in the ranks of the Republican Party of the United States and that he would be its standard bearer in the elections next November as its presidential candidate. But he received such a severe defeat in the Wisconsin Republican presidential primary election a few days ago that he was forced to forego the one political ambition of his life—to succeed Franklin Delano Roosevelt as the next President of the United States.

The returns of that primary election—considered a good test of the strength of the various Republican presidential candidates mentioned—indicated that the 42-year-old governor of New York, Thomas E. Dewey, would have the bulk of Wisconsin's 24 votes to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in June without as much as lifting a finger. Lieutenant-Commander Harold Stassen, who was governor of Wisconsin before he entered the armed service, was second; General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, was third; and Willkie, the only one who actively campaigned for the pledges of the state's delegates, ran a poor fourth, such a poor fourth that he was chagrined into saying: "It is obvious now that I cannot be nominated and I therefore am asking my friends to desist from any activity toward that end and not to present my name at the convention."

Willkie, however, has only himself to blame for the nullification of his political efforts during the four years since his defeat in the 1940 presidential elections when it is remembered he made a most creditable race against the incumbent, polling a far greater popular vote than he was conceded by political prophets. Willkie should have stayed aloof from politics after his defeat, biding his chances especially after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, for it was clear that opposition to Roosevelt's administration would increase with the protraction of the war, an inevitable development in America where the masses even to this day do not know what they are fighting for. Rejection by Congress not so long ago of Roosevelt's taxation bill providing for $10,500,000,000 in new revenues was an outstanding instance of the attitude of the legislature over which the President had almost absolute power before the war. But Willkie, to the surprise of the Republican party, hitched his star to Roosevelt's and became the latter's emissary to London, Moscow and Chungking in 1942. To the Republicans, such tactics was unforgivable.

With his eye ever on the presidency, Willkie upon his return to San Francisco from the jaunt to Chungking, made a bombastic speech against Japan with the view to winning political support from the American masses. And then when the going got tough for America, particularly on the home front, with no end of the war in sight, Willkie cast away his alliance with Roosevelt and began hammering him at every opportunity but without offering any real remedy for America's many afflictions. A case in point was his recent speech at Milwaukee, which proved to be his final supreme bid for the presidency, when he caustically attacked the Roosevelt administration, declaring that it lacked a "sense of direction." All this, the Republican leaders in the state of Wisconsin knew, but they repudiated him in the presidential primary. Putting it in another way, they would have nothing to do with a political renegade and opportunist.

The disappointment must be keen indeed to Willkie because the Republican Party has made great gains in the off-year elections in state elections, results so significant that even some of the more acute political observers in the United States have predicted that Roosevelt, keen judge of political trend that he is, in the end would not be a candidate for a fourth term. The general consensus seems to be that if Roosevelt does not choose to run, then any other Democratic candidate will not be elected. Such a development would make Willkie's defeat all the more painful. And it is probable that in his hours of moroseness, he is consoling himself that through his mission as President Roosevelt's good will envoy to Moscow and Chungking, he at least wrote "One World" which proved to be a best seller in America in 1943.

A Year Ago Today

April 10, 1943

Rapidly becoming the center of keenest attention of all world Powers, consequent to the recent developments in the Tunisian war situation, Turkey is now bustling with the coming and going of diplomatic men from various countries, trying to win the favor of the Turkish Government. Despite all the attention the anti-Axis camp is showing to this neutral country, it is cleverly avoiding the Anglo-American political manuevers and maintaining a strict neutral attitude.

Revitalization of Kuomintang

Party Must Be Fundamentally Rebuilt in Status and Organization to Fulfill Necessary Role

By SOKICHI MATSUMOTO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

I have always been of the opinion that, for the Nanking regime to grow stronger and make further headway, the Kuomintang must be revitalized as the immediate prerequisite. In this article I propose to show the reason why and to state my views as to how to fulfil this requirement.

There has lately been an insistent demand for the envigoration and advancement of the Nanking Government. To this end, the regime must acquire powerful political prestige, without which its envigoration and advancement can hardly be hoped for.

By powerful political prestige is meant the power to move the people under Nanking's rule at will and even to win over the populace in the Chungking-controlled area. Such power, however, cannot be generated by merely adjusting the Government machinery or setting up an imposing personnel line-up. In order to gain the required power, the Nanking Government must first of all, have a firm grip on the people. Only then can the Government move them at will and intensify and expand its hold on them.

Organize Masses

While no exact figures are obtainable, the population under Nanking's rule is estimated to exceed one hundred million. Assuming it to be one hundred million, there will have to be a vanguard squad of 500,000, equipped with the ability and the necessary machinery, to place the masses on an organized basis. Now, granting that the Nanking Government is equal to the job of sponsoring a people's organization, it would be ill-advised to have a hand in the job, which does not properly come within the Government function. For the Government to shoulder the heavy and onerous task of setting up a people's organization while being preoccupied with administrative affairs would be to chase two hares and miss both. The task may well be delegated to the Kuomintang. Before the Kuomintang is put to the task, however, the Party itself must be speedily revitalized. This is an indispensable prerequisite.

In order that the Kuomintang may be speedily strengthened, it must be fundamentally rebuilt both in status and organization. For this purpose, it is necessary, first of all, to hoist aloft the slogan, "Rule of the Country by the Kuomintang." Without taking this decisive step, it is definitely impossible really to strengthen the Kuomintang. If a single-party principle under this slogan can be firmly established, then the foundations for revitalizing the Kuomintang will be solidified as a matter of course. As long as the Kuomintang is left to exist in parallel with other political factions, no amount of reinforcement measures can strengthen it. Accordingly, the National Government must eradicate political factionalism or rivalry, make the Kuomintang identical with the Government and bestow supreme authority on it.

The second condition for the revitalizing of the Kuomintang is to enlist as many men of ability as possible in its membership. Both for the rehabilitation of the Kuomintang and for the inauguration of a people's organization, the acquisition of men of calibre is an imperative necessity. To fill this necessity, the Party must be vested with supreme power and, what is more, provided with ample funds, for without power and money it is impossible to get hold of men of ability. Again, the party members must be given a higher status and a better treatment than those enjoyed by Government servants. Without this inducement it is impossible to capture men of calibre in large numbers.

Will Take Care of Itself

Fulfil these two fundamental prerequisites, and the matter of renovating the Party machinery will take care of itself.

The strengthening of the Kuomintang is the Nanking Government's own internal issue, pure and simple, and must be undertaken solely on its own responsibility and initiative. Japan, on her part, could assist the undertaking in no better way than by leaving everything to the Nanking authorities. Provided the Nanking Government, in full recognition of the importance of the matter, makes earnest efforts, there is no reason why the Kuomintang cannot be revitalized without difficulty. Should, however, Nanking lack cognizance of the need of strengthening the Kuomintang, allow itself to be swayed by past differences and leave off with palliatives, it will be stunting its own growth and headway. Unless the Nanking regime is speedily envigorated, little can be expected of its cooperation in the war effort and a general peace will remain a remote possibility. For Nanking's cooperation in the war effort and the realization of a general peace hinge entirely on the activities of a stronger Kuomintang.

In a word, Nanking's cooperation in the war effort consists in productivity expansion, which, however, cannot be achieved without enhancing the fighting morale of the people. The uplift of the popular fighting morale cannot be effectually undertaken by mere Government propaganda alone. This is all the more the reason why the Kuomintang must be mobilized to enlighten, guide and move the masses.

Won Over to Nanking

Now, what part can the Kuomintang play in realizing a general peace? This question can be answered by saying that a general peace will arrive when the whole populace of China, in its entirety, has been won over to the Nanking regime. To be sure, in order to bring about a general peace, it is equally necessary that the Chungking regime be obliterated or brought to abandon its futile resistance through re-awakening. For this purpose, the Japanese Forces must keep up military operations against Chungking. All the same, the Nanking Government must intensify its campaign toward the Chungking masses until they have been totally estranged from the Chungking regime, for it is as clear as day that, deprived of its people, Chungking would not only be incapacitated from continuing resistance but would, indeed, be knocked out of its own existence.

Chiang Kai-shek is too obdurate to give up resistance just because the object of his resistance has been rendered meaningless. There is no other way to make him abandon resistance than by wresting the power of resistance from him, and this can be done only by crushing him by force of arms or by dislodging the Chungking masses from him. The latter alternative can be taken only through the activities of the Kuomintang. That is to say, the Kuomintang should stretch its ramifications to the utmost, start a peace campaign near and extend it far. This is the only way to win over the masses in the Chungking controlled area. From the standpoint of realizing a general peace, too, the Kuomintang must needs be strengthened.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY ASATARO MIYAMORI

Aisoka Yuki (1892-)

A well-known farmer-poet in Yamagata Prefecture.

Working With Wife

Akagire ni Tsuyu shimo shimite Itamedomo
Tsuma to ine kareba Kokoro tanashimo.
Hurt by the dew and frost
My chapped hands are painful;
But when I mow rice-plants,
I feel delightful.

Fireflies

Kusa fukaku Komoru hotaru wo Nigiritaru
Ko no tanazoko ni Hkari tsuburenu.
In the hand of my child
Which seized fireflies
Hidden deep in the grass,
Their glow is crushed, alas!
N.B. The rhetoric "Their glow is crushed" is noteworthy.

The Sound of Water

Mi-fuyu tsuki Haru sari-kure ba Oyamada no
Aze kosu mizu no Oto takamarinu.
There having come the spring
In the wake of the winter,
The sound of water o'erflowing
The ridges of ricefields have grown louder.
N.B. A naturalistic picture of pleasant early spring in the country.

Snow Masks

Yuki no ueni Kao oshitsukeshi Warabera no
Omogata narabu Yamakai no michi.
Upon the mountain road
Side by side—lo!—
Are concave masks of children's faces
Hard pressed upon the snow.
N.B. An amusing scene.

Jun Kawada (1882)

Formerly a director of the Sumitomo Joint Stock Company, Jun is now well-known as a poet.

The Cries of Deer at Shiobara

Yamamichi no Kotoshi hirakete Kozo yorimo
Mare ni narinuru Shika no koe kana.
A mountain road
Having been built this year,
More rarely than last year are heard
The cries of deer.
N.B. The Japanese appreciate deer's cries heard in the autumn mountain. Shiobara Village is famous for hot springs and scarlet maple leaves.

POST-WAR U.S. DESIGNS IN CHINA REVEALED

Chungking Tool for Execution of Military Strategy Against Japan

By KANAE TANAKA
(From the Teikoku Daigaku Shinbun)

The essence of the United States policy toward Chungking does not differ from that toward other small nations, although she attaches greater importance to it because of its high degree of utility in the present war. She feels the necessity of a special diplomatic technique in dealing with the Chiang regime so as to make it contribute to the prosecution of the war, and is actually mobilizing all Chungking's forces against Japan on the one hand, and on the other, is steadily consolidating her own position in the Chungking-controlled areas in preparation for her intended post-war domination of the Orient.

By encouraging it to greater effort, the Americans are contriving to so bind its hands and feet that it will not be able to abandon its policy toward Japan even if it wished. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, two methods were employed in supporting Chiang Kai-shek's opposition, a positive one, by giving direct support to the Chiang forces in order to make it perpetuate its anti-Japanese activities, and the other negative, by seeing to it that no internal friction rises within the Chungking camp, especially in respect to the Chines. Communist Party.

It is to be noted that at each crisis which ended in military defeat at the hands of the Imperial Forces, when doubt crept into the minds of the leaders of Chungking regarding their war aims, the United States came to Chungking's succor by supplying it with fresh war materials, and utilizing the Communist Party in order to prevent Chungking from changing its policy toward Japan, thereby frustrating beforehand any movement calculated to restore peace.

Thus we may see that a relationship of amity exists between the United States and the Communist Party, which harbors a strong determination of opposition to Japan, and has been collaborating with Chungking solely on this ground. The maintenance of a common front by Chungking and the Communist Party is a matter of greatest concern to the Americans; it is indeed the basic American policy toward China.

The United States has already made China its battle front against Japan. She has increased her air force there, established a mixed American-Chinese army, opened an air route between India and Chungking, and built many air bases to be used for attacks on Japan. The diplomatic moves hitherto carried out have placed Chungking in a position in which it is inseparably bound up with American military strategies. American military establishments are found everywhere in the Chungking-controlled areas, while its soldiers are equipped with American outfits. Like most other small nations of the anti-Axis camp, Chungking has become a pawn for American imperialism.

U.S. Schemes Concealed

But, the United States realizes that she must not permit Chungking to suspect her intentions for domination over China after the war. All anti-American sentiment must be eradicated. Political action must be taken in order to prevent Chungking's reflection upon its present policy which may result in its awakening to Asiatic consciousness. Thus, of necessity, the political strategy of the Americans is somewhat different from that for other small nations. Her usual undisguised outright pressure has been sacrificed in order to respect Chungking's "face"; she pets it as an ally whose assistance she implores, though essentially the motive is the same, to use it as a tool for her own ends.

The Chungking political structure is composed of Chiang Kai-shek, the royal family of Sung, and high political, diplomatic and party leaders, all of whom are under Anglo-American influence. All embrace the common objective of opposing Japan, and constitute the executive organ, so to speak, of the American designs in China. In other words, the Chungking structure is reinforced by steel frames of American make; it cannot decide its policies by its own judgment; it is dependent upon the American commanders stationed in its area.

We may recall the little "drama" the Americans staged at Cairo. Chiang was invited to attend the conference as head of one of the "four great nations," a great honor for him indeed. Chungking would become the leader of all Asiatic nations after the present war, he was told. But little does he realize that the crafty Americans are smiling insidiously behind their words.

Recently, Assistant Professor Spikeman of the University of California discussed ways and means by which China was to be checked from becoming too powerful after the war, and drew instantaneous protests from Chungking.

American intentions to make China an economic colony after the war is shown by the so-called American-Chungking economic collaboration, one of the concrete aims of which is to utilize China as a market for the surplus munitions which must be gotten rid of in the change to peace-time industrial production with the cessation of hostilities. In other words, China has been chosen as the "goat" for the solving of the American unemployment problem sure to rise in the industrial reshuffle which will inevitably take place.

But, of immediate concern to Chungking is the opinion recently rising in the United States that she should be paid for military supplies sent abroad, not in money but in the form of military bases. The consternation visible among anti-Axis nations, including Great Britain, makes no exception of Chungking.

Spirit of Sacrifice in Bushido

Sendaihagi and Chushingura Are Outstanding Representative Dramas

By YUI YOKOYAMA
(From the Bungei Shunju)

Gidayu, a ballad drama, the oldest of the classic arts of story telling set to music, usually a musical accompaniment to the Kabuki stage drama or the puppet drama, as a rule treats with heroes or heroines who had set remarkable examples of self-sacrifice. This voluntary sacrifice of self to one's lord, to public good, to husband, or, to friends was not a mere verbal assertion nor a matter of theoretic belief alone; but was an actual offering of life, without question or hesitation. The morality of Japan from time immemorial had been based on this faith and spirit.

The two outstanding ballad dramas which are representative of this spirit of sacrifice are Sendaihagi and the Seventh Act of the Chushingura Drama. Sendaihagi is a drama based on a family feud of the Date household, a powerful feudal lord under the Tokugawa regime about 284 years ago. The drama made its initial appearance on New Year's Day in the fifth year of Tenmei, about 157 years ago. The co-authors were Matsu Kwanshi, Takahashi Bubei and Yoshida Kakumaru. It consisted of nine acts. The Sixth Act, portraying Masaoka's supreme loyalty, is the climax of the absorbing play.

The theme of the drama is centered around Masaoka, a loyal nurse to Tsuruchiyo, a child feudal lord of the Date family of Sendai, who concentrates her entire attention through day and night to protect her young master from the assassin's hand under the employ of a few ambitious relations of the opposition party—their purpose to install another child of their own choice as head of the family. Her parental instruction to her only son, Senmatsu, is that if the enemy attempts to poison their master he must take the food himself.

Takes Poisoned Cake

In the Sixth Act, Senmatsu takes a poisoned cake in lieu of his master and dies before his mother's very eyes. Masaoka's words after the gallant but sad and untimely death of her son are, "Death as an act of loyalty is a practice from time immemorial." These words, superficially observed, may appear apathetic and extremely negative in approach to life; but a few moments later with the explanation, "Then even she momentarily succumbs to woman's weakness," the author tries to show Masaoka's motherly feeling toward her child. If loyalty could have been shown without death, how she would have wanted her son to live! That was her natural desire and hope. But as a mother she must experience the painful injunction that true loyalty cannot be shown without death. Her words would have been empty had they been but theoretic assertions, but as she had actually experienced them a moment before they leave an indelible impression in the minds of the audience, even moving not a few to tears.

As the drama pictured the Bushido spirit of the feudal age, the object of loyalty was one's feudal lord to whom a samurai owed his allegiance.

The supreme loyalty is shown in only one way: self-negation and sacrifice consummating in voluntary death. This extreme measure of selfless devotion, once ingrained in the psychological and moral stamina of a person, produces indescribable valor and courage of the highest order. On occasions a soldier of the Imperial Army and Navy must undergo trials and hardship more painful than death, but if that is his path to loyalty he takes it without a question or doubt.

Chushingura Drama

The Chushingura (drama based on the events and character in the life of 47 Ronin) was first staged by the Takemoto Company in the third year of Kanei about 194 years ago. The author of the drama was Takeda Izumo, a well-known dramatist superseded only by Chikamitsu in fame. There are some 200 dramas based on the vendetta of the 47 Ronin, but this by Takeda Izumo and Kanatehon Chushingura are the foremost. The former may be included in the five outstanding dramas of our country. Of its 12 Acts the Seventh is the masterpiece among masterpieces.

The three leading characters in this Act are Oishi, Chief of the Ronin; Teraoka, ashigaru—the lowest class of retainers to a feudal lord; and Okaru, wife of Kampei, another retainer of Asano, but now a geisha.

Teraoka, being only a foot-soldier of the lowest rank, is not permitted to join the band of Asano warriors who are soon to leave for Yedo to avenge their lord's death. Despite this ruling he does not give up hope and is on the alert to seize some opportunity whereby he may procure the necessary permission from Oishi, head of the band. Meanwhile learning that Okaru, his sister, had become a geisha in Gion in order to raise the required fund for her husband to take office, Teraoka calls on her. Okaru confides to her brother that Oishi is soon to release her from her geisha servitude. In reply to her brother's insistent query, Okaru explains that Oishi's purpose of paying her ransom was not because of the discovery that her husband, Kampei, was a member of the Oishi band, nor was it due to Oishi's love for her. She finally reveals the startling information that she had read by the reflection in her mirror of Oishi's letter, an official but confidential message sent to him by the wife of his lord, Asano.

Realizes Real Intention

Teraoka then realizes that Oishi's real intention in releasing Okaru is to end her life because of the secret she has inadvertently but indiscreetly learned. Thereupon Teraoka explains to Okaru her predicament. She is the holder of important information which only death can silence. Though she is his sister, his samurai code does not permit him to spare her life for her knowledge of the information is a serious threat to the plans of the Asano band of warriors. Oishi undoubtedly has a similar end in mind for her. He, Teraoka, because of his low rank and thus unable to join the band, must prove his sincerity of purpose by some act superseding others. He persuades Okaru, therefore, to die at his hands, saying that it was his duty to his master to do so and furthermore he will have performed a great service to Oishi and his men.

Teraoka was only an unknown foot-soldier. By feudal morality he was exempted from the necessity of joining any band of retainers to do justice to their dead master. He could have stayed away by choice and by right without inviting any criticism; but Teraoka was of a different caliber. His loyalty knew no difference in rank. It was just as true, as fervent as any of the principal retainers.

Oishi's intention was apparent. His code did not deem it wise to let Okaru live with the information that she possessed. Teraoka considers it opportune. He is doing service to Oishi by taking the life of Okaru himself. Also as reward for this act he might be permitted to go on the journey to Yedo.

Sad and pathetic is Teraoka's request. But withal the radiating force of his decision is his spirit of loyalty to his Lord. What is Okaru's reply? Okaru, of course, senses no obligation to Lord Asano. Her only devotion is to Kampei, her husband. It was because of her love for him that she had sold herself to geisha servitude. Kampei in the meantime commits harakiri. So she gladly gives her consent hoping thus that in her death she would assist her brother in his resolve. But she proposes that she be allowed to take her life herself; then Teraoka would not have on his hands the guilt of having killed his own sister.

In Okaru's self-sacrificial offer also there is witnessed a deep sense of duty and obligation which cannot but arouse deep emotional feeling. Gallantly Okaru, as wife and sister of a samurai, meets her death with her own dagger.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

The Sun,
The Moon,
The winds,
Fire, earth, heaven,
The heart within,
The all-seeing, all-judging God,
The day,
The night,
Evening and morning,
Faith, truth, duty:—
All these
Perceive and bear witness to what a man does:
Not even the secretest sin of his soul
Can be hidden.